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like the exclusively common interests of social classes, is a Utopia. "Solidarity combines only equals belonging to the same caste" (p. 56).

Although caste in the old sense is dead—even in India it is outlawed—the spirit of caste survives in modern industrialism; it lurks in any well-ordered division of labor (cf. p. 59). The absence of the caste spirit (*Kastengeist*) in the upper ranks of society is only apparent. "On the street equality, in the parlor, inequality." In the maintenance of caste the function of woman is particularly active. "In practically all civilized states the education of woman is narrower, more bound to the house, than that of man" (p. 60). A fourth and a fifth chapter on the progress and the measure of morality respectively are followed by a chapter on the problem of *Koketterie*. Although one would not call it a defense of *Koketterie*, it may be said that this subject is discussed from a broad point of view. "Diese Illusion spielt aber nun häufig eine die Ehe und die Moral schützende Rolle" (p. 95).

The seventh chapter is devoted to an extended consideration of the proletariat in science; in the eighth the stability of the nobility is brought under examination; in the ninth the position of the international bourgeoisie is analyzed. It would be difficult to summarize these chapters; they are themselves a summary of the last century and more of the history of Western Europe, especially the history of Germany, with some notice of world history. The reading of this book, which closes with a brief examination of the interactions of economics and politics, may be urged on both the economist and the sociologist on account of its clear-headed analysis of the problems which are, most of them, at any rate, both economic and social. The style is clear. It is written in easy German as compared with the abstruse and ponderous style of the usual German treatise.

ISAAC LOOS

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The Abolition of Poverty. By JACOB H. HOLLANDER. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. Pp. 122. \$0.75 net.

Brevity, abundance of well-sifted data, skilful defense of his constructive proposals, and frank abandonment of time-honored economic theories unite in Professor Hollander's statement of the salient aspects of a central problem in applied economics. With his English colleague, Professor Marshall, the author believes that mankind will in the future consider poverty as odious as slavery. In the preface he says that "The

purpose of this little essay is to set forth the needlessness of poverty. Like preventable disease, economic want persists as a social ill only because men do not desire sufficiently that it shall cease. There is still much mumbling of old commonplaces, and it seemed worth while to emphasize anew this definite corollary of modern political economy, that the essential causes of poverty are determinable and its considerable presence unnecessary."

After distinguishing between economic inequality, pauperism, and poverty—"economic insufficiency"—the writer discusses "the social surplus," holding that there is no assignable limit to the increase of wealth. Those who see in the theory of Malthus confirmation of the view that poverty is inevitable will do well to read the historical and statistical data of chap. ii. Attacking the question of distribution of income, Dr. Hollander rejects the theories of the natural selectionists and the collectivists and favors the more cautious and less perilous policy of "constructive social regulation." He insists that "There has never been a well-considered, deliberately planned campaign against the causes of poverty, looking forward to its definite elimination as a form of social disease. Until such effort has been made—and has failed—it is neither scientifically sound nor tactically wise to abandon an already existing industrial order for a new and untried one" (pp. 44-45).

The chapters on the rate of wages and the underpaid contain an able defense of sane trade unionism and minimum-wage provisions. Chap. vi analyzes the causes and preventives of unemployment, succinctly outlining the measures detailed in the books of Webb, Beveridge, and Rowntree, especially emphasizing the need for labor exchanges and national unemployment insurance. State provision against accident, sickness, and old age is advocated in the chapter on the unemployable.

One of the many forces antagonizing the writer's program of economic betterment is the attitude of the law. The common-law principle of risk and fault blocks a system of social insurance (p. 98), and, referring to the legal opinion that minimum-wage legislation is unconstitutional, Professor Hollander asserts that "there has been a singular perversion of the historical purpose and the essential meaning of the guaranty that no man shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property without due process of law—with the result that it has been necessary for a judge of the United States Supreme Court to insist that 'The 14th Amendment does not enact Mr. Herbert Spencer's Social Statics'" (p. 78).

E. L. TALBERT